

Are Men's Heads Growing Smaller?

Allow me to draw the attention of your readers to a statement which is certainly strange, if true. An opinion is prevalent in the hat trade that the size of men's heads has undergone a decrease within the last thirty or forty years.

The following statement has been given to me by a hatter whose name has attained a pre-eminence of a duration of more than one generation. "Five and thirty years ago," he says, "when I was a young man, we used to purchase hats for retail trade in the following ratio:

Sizes.....21-21½-22-22½-23-23½ ins.
Relative number.. 0-1-2-4-3-1

"At the present time," he adds, "I am selling hats in this ratio:

Sizes.....21-21½-22-22½-23-23½ ins.
Relative number.. 8-4-3-1-1-0

A manufacturer writes: "I should say that heads generally are two sizes less than at the time you refer to. A head of more than twenty-four inches in circumference is now quite a rarity, while we make thousands of hats for heads with a circumference of twenty-one inches." I have received similar statements from other members of the trade, both wholesale and retail, and therefore feel no further apology is required for bringing them under your notice. Accepting the statement *quantum valet*, I have endeavored to ascertain whether I could find any explanation or confirmation thereof. I have not succeeded, and, therefore, venture to ask information or opinions through your columns. The statement comes to me not only from men of intelligence and observation exercised beyond the limits of the shop or factory; it is, I am informed, extensively believed among hatters; it may, nevertheless, be merely a general impression. The diminution, it is said, is observed mostly among grooms and men of that class in the social scale. If this is really the case the change should also be noticeable also among soldiers. The diminution is possibly more apparent than real, and may be traceable to the alteration in the style of hair-cutting, or of wearing the hat.—*Letter to Nature.*

Guesses at the Truth by a Chinese Emperor, 1653.

"Lying is the first resource of ignorance; but what shall we do when we do not know the truth? Be silent." "I love to admire the manner in which nature confounds our ideas of the greatness of human industry and baffles all the resources of our penetration! How difficult it is to admire worthily! Is not a small insect, a blade of grass, more worthy of our admiration than any production of human hands?" "We spoil children by our puerile cares for their health. We have, alas! too many wants; why should we increase them?" "Heaven provides for the wants of men according to the places in which they live." "I prefer to procure a new species of fruit or of grain for my subjects than to build a hundred porcelain towers." "Every one desires health and loves life, but no one practices temperance and frugality. They invent pleasant remedies, which they imagine will cause them to digest. Eat little and you will digest much." "I attribute my good health to the fact that I drink nothing but water, which I distill myself."—*Nature.*

Philosophers and Poets.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has a long article in a late issue, the gist of which is that women had better marry philosophers than poets, as their chances of conjugal happiness are greater.

The reason of this is that the former, living in a world of logic and fact, allows his idealism to develop around his wife, while the poet, on the contrary, dwelling in a region of sentiment and exalted fancy, is horrified to find the creature he had married with the idea that she was an angel, to be only flesh and blood after all.

The consequence is that the wives of the philosophers, though they may be common-place women like Dr. Johnson's wife, are loved while living, and deeply mourned when dead. The wives of the poets, on the other hand, no matter how lovely or loveable, are usually disappointments to their husbands, and get little of their affection. Girls, marry philosophers, if you would be happy.

Trailing.

One of the most remarkable features of uncivilized life is the power savages show of tracking men and beasts over immense distances. Many travelers have spoken of this as something almost miraculous, yet it is only the result of careful observation of certain well-known signs; and we have here before us a collection of very-common-sense hints on the subject. In countries like ours every trace or foot-print or wheel-track on roads or paths is soon obliterated or hopelessly confused; but it is otherwise in the wilderness, where neither man nor beast can conceal his track. In Caffreland, when cattle are stolen, if their foot prints are traced to a village, the head man is responsible for them, unless he can show the same track going out. A wagon track in a new country is practically indelible. "More especially," say the authors of "Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life," "is this the case if a fire sweeps over the plain immediately after, or if a wagon passes during or after a prairie fire. We have known a fellow-traveler in this manner recognize the tracks his wagon had made seven years before, the lines of charred stumps crushed short down remaining to indicate the passage of the wheels, though all other impressions had been obliterated by the rank annual growth fully twelve feet high. Sometimes, the original soil being disturbed, a new vegetation will spring up along the wagon track, and thus mark out the road for miles.

Even on hard rock a man's bare foot will leave the dust caked together by perspiration, so that a practiced eye will see it; and even if there is no track, a stone will be disturbed here and there, the side of the pebble which has long lain next to the ground being turned up. If it is still damp, the man or beast that turned it has passed very recently. If a shower of rain has fallen, the track will tell whether it was made before, during or after the shower; similar indications can be obtained from the dew; and other indications of the time that has elapsed since a man passed by is furnished by the state of the crushed grass, which will be more or less withered as the time is longer or shorter. Other indications are drawn from the direction in which the grass lies; this tells how the wind was blowing at the time the grass was crushed; and by noting previous of the wind, one learns the time at which each part of the track was made.

An Occasion for Boycotting.

In reply to a correspondent who indignantly asks if nothing can be done to stop the vandals who are transforming the face of the country into one vast advertising medium, the Springfield *Republican* observes that one obstacle in the way of preventing such outrages is the melancholy fact that farmers and landed proprietors "don't care, or, if they do, it is only \$1 or \$2 worth. The disapproval of the advertising fiend is chiefly felt by persons who don't own any fences or sheds or rocks—who have nothing but a sensitive taste and a powerless indignation. These unfortunate people can't do anything except swear never to buy a particle of the soaps or dentifrices or elixirs or suspenders or other contrivances so insolently advertised, and never to deal with the advertisers. We should like to see a league formed, bound by that solemn obligation—it is a perfectly proper occasion for boycotting."

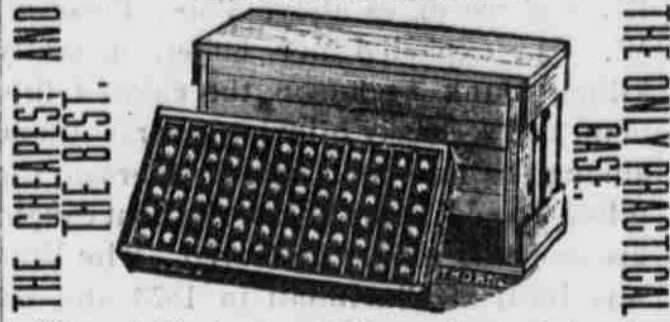
How Forest Fires Start.

Investigations made in Canada and Michigan show that the destructive forest fires generally start and spread in the branches and foliage of trees that are left on the ground by the lumbermen. The resinous boughs of the pine, hemlock, spruce and fir will, when dry, kindle with the touch of a spark, and produce a heat so intense as to give a fire great headway. It will then dry the wood in living trees to such an extent that they will burn readily. After a forest fire has been raging for considerable time it heats the air that moves before it, so that it prepares the trees through which it passes to feed the advancing flames. A fire once under headway will generally continue in its course till an extensive clearing or a body of water is reached.

BATCHELDER'S Ventilated Egg Case.

Patented February 15, 1881.

Indispensable to Merchants Shippers And Producers.



The outside frame of this carrier contains five trays, held in place by fasteners at end of case, as seen in cut. These Trays are constructed in reversible halves. The above cut shows one whole tray filled ready to be placed in case, each egg resting in its cardboard socket in such a manner as to be readily counted, candled, or transferred from tray to tray, or case to case, without rehandling.

For cold storage this case will store 60 dozen with racks made to receive the half trays, hence this is the cheapest storage case manufactured, saving largely in space.

The manner of holding the eggs on end prevents oscillation, adding, or breakage, and adds greatly to their freshness when carried long in storage. Size of 30 dozen No. 1 cases 25x12x14, weighs 20 pounds.

PRICES IN CHICAGO.

Shipper's No. 1, 30 doz. Case with Filler complete..... 65 Cents.
Farmer's No. 1, 18 doz. Case with Filler complete..... 55 Cents.
Cardboard Filler for refilling 20 Cents.
15 per cent. discount on lots of 100 cases.
Batchelder's Egg Tester, 1 string 6 doz. at once, saves to buyers many times its cost each season. Price \$3.00.

By special arrangements made by the manufacturers of this case most Railroads will receive them as fourth class freight.

The 18 dozen case made especially for Farmers' use, sent to any address by express, with out nailing, with full directions for setting up, on receipt of 50 cents. Every Farmer and consumer should have one of these cases, it will save its cost every month. Agents wanted in every county. Address,

J. H. BATCHELDER,

(In ordering mention this paper.)
125-5nd&w 69 South Water St., Chicago.

GARDEN SEEDS.

We have reopened our Seed Store on Market Street one door above the Red Corner Clothing Store and have on hand an entirely new stock of

DREER'S PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS.

We have also Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Cabbage, Tomato and Sweet Potato Plants of all varieties in season. Also a full stock of Florists' Goods of all kinds at wholesale or retail.

CUT FLOWERS

—AND—

Floral Designs,

made to order at short notice.
1241mdaw C. P. DIETRICH & BRO.

F. L. TRAYSER,

PIANO MANUFACTURER

Front St., 4 doors west of Hill House

Grand, Upright and Square Pianos, also the best make of Organs at lowest manufacturers' prices; Tuning and Repairing. n17.

J. R. SOUSLEY,

Architect, Contractor and Builder.

ESTIMATES furnished and all work warranted. Shop on Fourth Street between Market and Limestone. mar4 6mdaw

Rare and Valuable Tobacco Seed.

THE Celebrated North Carolina Gooch Tobacco, upon reliable authority sells from 85 cents to \$2 per pound. I have a few packages of this pure and genuine Seed to dispose of at 50 cents per ounce, mailed to order. Apply to Wm. S. RAND, Vanceburg, Ky. fildawtf

Union Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Incorporated 1804. Cash capital, \$500,000. M. F. MARSH, Agent. No. 12 Court Street.

CITY AND COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Courts—Circuit Court.

Judge—A. E. Cole.
Commonwealth's Attorney—T. A. Curran.
Clerk—B. D. Parry.
Sheriff—J. C. Pickett.
Deputies: { Dan Perrine.
 { J. H. Rice.
Jailer—Ed. Gault.
Tuesday after second Monday in January
April, July and October in each year.

County Court.

Judge—G. S. Wall.
County Attorney—J. L. Whitaker.
Clerk—W. W. Ball.
Second Monday of each month.

Quarterly Court.

Tuesday after second Monday in March, June
September and December in each year.

Magistrates Courts.

Maysville, No. 1.—W. H. Pollock and J. L. Grant, first and third Tuesdays in March, June
September and December.

Maysville, No. 2.—Wm. Pepper and W. L. Holton, first Saturday and fourth Tuesday
same months.

Dover, No. 3.—A. A. Gibbon and A. F. Dobyns
first and third Wednesdays, same month.

Minerva, No. 4.—O. N. Weaver and J. H. Wat-
son, first and third Tuesdays, same months.

Germantown, No. 5.—S. F. Pollock and James
Fegan, first and third Saturdays, same months.

Sardis, No. 6.—J. M. Ball and J. W. Tilton,
second and fourth Saturdays, same months.

Mayslick, No. 7.—C. W. Williams and J. D.
Raymond, second and fourth Fridays, same
months.

Lewisburg, No. 8.—J. M. Alexander and
Abner Hord, second and fourth Thursdays,
same months.

Orangeburg, No. 9.—W. D. Corvill and W. J.
Tully, first Saturday and last Monday, same
months.

Washington, No. 10.—John Ryan and James
Smithers, fourth Tuesday and third Wednes-
day, same months.

Murphysville, No. 11.—Lewis Jefferson and
E. L. Gault, fourth Monday and third Thurs-
day, same months.

Fern-Leaf, No. 12.—S. E. Martin and J. B.
Burgess, second and fourth Saturdays, same
months.

Constables.

Maysville, No. 1.—J. P. Wallace.
Maysville, No. 2.—W. L. Moran.
Dover, No. 3.—W. B. McMillan.
Minerva, No. 4.—James Runyon.
Germantown, No. 5.—Isaac Woodward.
Sardis, No. 6.—J. A. Collins.
Mayslick, No. 7.—Thomas Murphy.
Lewisburg, No. 8.—S. M. Strode.
Orangeburg, No. 9.—Thomas Hise.
Washington, No. 10.—James Gault.
Murphysville, No. 11.—W. R. Prather.
Fern Leaf, No. 12.—B. W. Wood.

Society Meetings—Masonic.

Confidence Lodge, No. 52, first Monday of
each month.

Mason Lodge, No. 342, third Monday of each
month.

Maysville, Chapter, No. 9, second Monday of
each month.

Maysville Commandery, No. 10, fourth Mon-
day of each month.

I. O. O. F.

Pisgah Encampment, No. 9, second and
fourth Mondays in each month at 7 o'clock.

DeKalb Lodge, No. 12, Tuesday night, each
week, at 7 o'clock.

Ringgold, No. 27, Wednesday night, each
week, at 7 o'clock.

K. of P.

Limestone Lodge, No. 36, Friday night of
each week.

I. O. W. M.

Wednesday night each week, at their hall on
Second street.

Sodality B. V. M.

Second and fourth Sundays in each month,
at their hall on Limestone street.

Father Mathew T. A. S.

First Sunday in each month, at their hall on
Limestone street.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

Second Sunday in each month, at their ha-
ll on Limestone street.

Cigar Makers' Union.

First Tuesday night in each month.

I. O. G. T.

Monday night of each week.

Mails.

K. C. R. R., arrives at 9:30 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.
Departs at 5:45 a. m. and 12 m.

BONANZA, down Monday, Wednesday and
Fridays at 6 p. m. Up Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday at 8 p. m.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Board of Council meets the first Thurs-
day evening in each month.

Mayor—Horace January.

Council.

President—L. Ed. Pearce.
First Ward—Fred. Bendel, E. D. Nute, L. Ed
Pearce.

Second Ward—Dr. G. W. Martin, Thomas J
Chenoweth, M. C. Hutchins.

Third Ward—Matt. Pearce, Richard Dawson
David Hechinger.

Fourth Ward—Dr. J. P. Phister, B. A. Wal-
lingford, John W. Alexander.

Fifth Ward—Wm. B. Mathews, James Hall
Edward Myall.

Treasurer and Collector—E. E. Pearce.
Clerk—Harry Taylor.

Marshal—E. W. Fitzgerald.
Deputies: { Charles McAuliff.

 { Wm. Dawson.
Wharfmaster—Robert Picklin.

Wood and Coal Inspector—Peter Parker.
Marketmaster—M. T. Cockerill.

City Physician—Dr. J. T. Strode.
Keeper of Alms House—Mrs. S. Mills.

A. B. GREENWOOD,

House and Sign Painter.

Paper Hanger, Grainer, Glazier, &c. Order
left at George T. Wood's drug store will be
promptly attended to. All work warranted.
Charges reasonable. 1811